Flight-Testing Newton's Laws 1999 Science Core Curriculum										
							New York Science			
							Grades 9-12	04-4-	Otom do udo	
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	Assembling to Newtonia First Law the insution of							
Session-10 (1-5)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.i	According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of an object is directly proportional to its mass. An object remains at rest or moves with constant velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.							
06331011-10 (1-3)	INI	SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an							
Session-10 (1-5)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.							
Session-10 (1-5)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.n	Centripetal force is the net force which produces centripetal acceleration. In uniform circular motion, the centripetal force is perpendicular to the tangential velocity.							
Session-10 (1-5)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.q	According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts a force on a second, the second exerts a force on the first that is equal in magnitude and opposite in direction.							
Session-1 (1-17)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.i	According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of an object is directly proportional to its mass. An object remains at rest or moves with constant velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.							
		SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an							
Session-1 (1-17)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.							
Session-1 (1-17)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.n	Centripetal force is the net force which produces centripetal acceleration. In uniform circular motion, the centripetal force is perpendicular to the tangential velocity.							
Session-1 (1-17)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.q	According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts a force on a second, the second exerts a force on the first that is equal in magnitude and opposite in direction.							
		SCI.9-	According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of an object is directly proportional to its mass. An object remains at rest or moves with constant velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced							
Session-2 (1-10)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.i	force.							
Session-2 (1-10)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.k	According to Newton's Second Law, an unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.							
Session-2 (1-10)	NY	SCI.9- 12.P.4.5.1.n	Centripetal force is the net force which produces centripetal acceleration. In uniform circular motion, the centripetal force is perpendicular to the tangential velocity.							

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			According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur
			in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts
			a force on a second, the second exerts a force
		SCI.9-	on the first that is equal in magnitude and
Session-2 (1-10)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.q	opposite in direction.
00001011 2 (1 10)	1111	12.11.1.0.1.9	According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of
			an object is directly proportional to its mass. An
			object remains at rest or moves with constant
		SCI.9-	velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced
Session-3 (1-6)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.i	force.
		SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an
Session-3 (1-6)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.
( )	1.1.	121111011111	According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur
			in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts
		001.0	a force on a second, the second exerts a force
		SCI.9-	on the first that is equal in magnitude and
Session-3 (1-6)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.q	opposite in direction.
			An object in free fall accelerates due to the force
			of gravity. Friction and other forces cause the
			actual motion of a falling object to deviate from
		SCI.9-	its theoretical motion. (Note: Initial velocities of
Session-4 (1-11)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.e	objects in free fall may be in any direction.)
(1.17)		SCI.9-	
Session-4 (1-11)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.o	Kinetic friction is a force that opposes motion.
00001011 1 (1 11)		12111111111	According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of
			an object is directly proportional to its mass. An
			object remains at rest or moves with constant
		SCI 0	
0 : 5 (4 0)	ND.	SCI.9-	velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced
Session-5 (1-6)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.i	force.
		SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an
Session-5 (1-6)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.
			According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur
			in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts
			a force on a second, the second exerts a force
		SCI.9-	on the first that is equal in magnitude and
Session-5 (1-6)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.q	opposite in direction.
36331011-3 (1-0)	INI	12.1 .4.3.1.q	
			According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of
			an object is directly proportional to its mass. An
			object remains at rest or moves with constant
		SCI.9-	velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced
Session-6 ( 1-8)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.i	force.
		SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an
Session-6 ( 1-8)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.
			According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur
			in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts
			a force on a second, the second exerts a force
		SCI.9-	on the first that is equal in magnitude and
Session-6 ( 1-8)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.q	opposite in direction.
36991011-0 ( 1-0)	IN I	12.F.4.5.1.Q	opposite in direction.

			According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of
			an object is directly proportional to its mass. An
			object remains at rest or moves with constant
		SCI.9-	velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced
Session-7 (1-5)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.i	force.
		SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an
Session-7 (1-5)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.
			Centripetal force is the net force which produces
			centripetal acceleration. In uniform circular
		SCI.9-	motion, the centripetal force is perpendicular to
Session-7 (1-5)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.n	the tangential velocity.
,			According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur
			in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts
			a force on a second, the second exerts a force
		SCI.9-	on the first that is equal in magnitude and
Session-7 (1-5)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.q	opposite in direction.
			According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of
			an object is directly proportional to its mass. An
			object remains at rest or moves with constant
		SCI.9-	velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced
Session-8 (1-9)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.i	force.
( )		SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an
Session-8 (1-9)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.
( )			According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur
			in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts
			a force on a second, the second exerts a force
		SCI.9-	on the first that is equal in magnitude and
Session-8 (1-9)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.q	opposite in direction.
		12.11.11.01.11.9	According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of
			an object is directly proportional to its mass. An
			object remains at rest or moves with constant
		SCI.9-	velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced
Session-9 (1-7)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.i	force.
00001011-0 (1-1)	INI	SCI.9-	According to Newton's Second Law, an
Session-9 (1-7)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.k	unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate.
00331011-3 (1-1)	INI	12.1.4.0.1.0	According to Newton's Third Law, forces occur
			in action/ reaction pairs. When one object exerts
			a force on a second, the second exerts a force
		SCI.9-	· ·
Section 0 (4.7)	NIV	I	on the first that is equal in magnitude and
Session-9 (1-7)	NY	12.P.4.5.1.q	opposite in direction.